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EXILE
OF
MAJOR GENERAL EUSTACE,
A CITIZEN OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FROM THE
Kingdom of Great-Britain,
BY ORDER OF
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,
MINISTER FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
Ec. Ec. Ec.

IN SHORT HE'S AN ALIEN—AND CAN YOU, MY LORD,
FIND FAULT IF I WISH HE WAS PUT TO THE SWORD?
SIMKIN to SIMON.

London:

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AND J. OWEN, NO. 169, PICCADILLY.

1797.

EXILE

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MAJOR GENERAL BURSTACE



THE MUSEUM OF AMERICA

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Washington of Great Britain

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THE OFFICE THE TOWER OF TORRIS

MINISTER FOR THE DEPARTMENT

THE OFFICE THE TOWER OF TORRIS

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THE OFFICE THE TOWER OF TORRIS

PREFACE.

GENERAL EUSTACE OF THE UNITED STATES
TO HIS FRIEND IN LONDON.

Gravesend, 17th March, 1797.

I LITTLE expected, my amiable friend, that it would have been necessary for me to undeceive the Public *on the cause of my exile*: the atrocious calumny of a Ministerial Editor* now forces me to publish the Letters and Notes respecting this affair, and which I had given you on leaving London: permit me, therefore, to request you will entrust them to the Printer of your choice, with any Preface you may think proper.

I have a double subject of regret in this peremptory banishment, since to the pain of
separation.

* See the Paragraph of the Times recited at the end of this letter.

separation from my family, and yourself, must be added the impossibility of finishing the publication of my Official Correspondence : the first part is in your possession, and may supply an article worthy of insertion with my late Communications—the Statement of my Services * in the cause of American Freedom, and

* A resolution of the general Congress of the said United States, dated on the 7th day of November, 1777, signed by his Excellency Henry Laurens, then President thereof, according the rank of Major, *by brevet*, in the army of the said United-States, to Major John Skey Eustace—for his honorable, brave and faithful services, as Aid-de-Camp to General Lee and General Sullivan in the preceding campaigns—to which is annexed the said *brevet*, under the signature of the said President ; together with a certificate of Colonel John Mitchell, then Deputy Quarter-master General of the said United-States' army, of having paid to Major John Skey Eustace, 500 dollars, in compensation for a horse, shot under him in the action of German-Town, on the 4th October 1777, when acting as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sullivan—agreeable to a resolution of the said general Congress.

—The appointment of Major John Skey Eustace, to the majority of the 4th regiment of continental troops, in the service of the state of Georgia, by the *unanimous* vote of the general-assembly thereof, on the 3d February 1778 ; together with a certificate from Colonel John White, Commandant of the brigade of said state, of Major Eustace's having behaved and acquitted himself with honor, becoming a good officer and friend to the American cause, during the service under his command, till the 15th June 1779, the date of said Major's departure for the northern army.

—A com-

and independence is the best reply I can offer to those who declare or suppose me “a most

—A commission, on parchment, with the seal of war and ordinance, dated the 23d January 1780, and signed in the name of the general Congress of the United-States by his Excellency Samuel Huntingdon, then President thereof, confirming the said Major Eustace, as Major in the army of the said United-States, and to take rank as such from the 7th of November 1777, the date of his former *brevet*.

—A vote of thanks to Major John Skey Eustace, by the chamber of the Senate and house of general assembly of the state of Maryland, on the 2d of February 1781, for his conduct and bravery, as a volunteer under the command of Captain Reveilly, on board an armed sloop of said state, in a severe action in the bay of Chesapeake, with a British privateer of much superior force—on the 10th of January preceding.

—The commission of Adjutant-General of the military forces of the state of Georgia, with the rank of Colonel, to John Skey Eustace, Esquire, dated on the 29th day of August 1781, and signed by his Excellency Nathan Brownson, then Governor and Commander in Chief thereof.

—A diploma, under the great seal of the state of Georgia, appointing Colonel John Skey Eustace, to negotiate public business with his Excellency Lieutenant General Tonyn, Governor and Commander in Chief of the British province of East-Florida, at Saint-Augustine, in the name of his Excellency John Martin, then Governor and Commander in Chief of said state, dated on the 7th December 1782.

—A testimonial, under the great seal of the state of Georgia, with the signature of his Excellency John Houstoun, Governor and Commander in Chief thereof, authenticating an *unanimous* vote of the house of general assembly, for the admission of Colonel John Skey,

most active Agent of the American *Insurrection*:" that I am an avowed Founder of the Commonwealth of the United States, is so true and so honorable—as not to excite any purpose of disclaiming the rank I thence hold among the benefactors of mankind. To doubt of my quality of American Citizen—to pronounce me “an Emissary of the Executive Directory of France”*—is to impeach the Integrity of the American Minister, whose Passport I bear, and the loyalty of the Duke of Portland, by whose mandate it is permitted me to return in safety “to my French Constituents and make report of my mission.”
 —The Letter in this Publication will shew
 that

§Key Eustace to the practice of law in the several courts of the state, on the 19th January 1784.

—And a commission of delegation, by the military society of the Cincinnati of the state of Georgia, dated on the 19th April 1784, to represent them in the general convention of the several state deputies, held at Philadelphia in the month of May following, for the revision and reform of the original institution.

* General Eustace never served in the French army after the 13th of December, 1792, having been arrested by order of Dumouriez, near Liege, under pretext that he had *provoked* the Prince of Hesse Cassel, Governor of Maestrich, whose original letters, in the Editor's possession in London, attest the *Prince's most affectionate and grateful respect for General Eustace.*

that neither his Grace nor Mr. King has any claim on *my endeavours for their justification*; but I am free to confess my personal respect for the Right Honourable Secretary of State, and my perfect satisfaction on the conduct of all those persons employed in the execution of his Grace's commands respecting me; to you I have already made this candid avowal; and, having no project of residence in Great Britain, his Grace will do me the justice to believe my declaration is sincere. My last letter to Mr. King is fully expressive of my judgment on his deportment; and the submission of my correspondence to the Public must evince my respect for their opinion—so that, with a grateful acknowledgment of your friendly consideration, and my earnest prayers for the peace, independence, and prosperity of your nation, I feel that I have faithfully performed all the duties I owe on this side the channel.

I salute you, as my Friend, and as an unalterable Patriot, with due and affectionate consideration.

J. S. EUSTACE.

(The two following Articles, though posterior in date to the other Letters of this Correspondence, are prefixed in this Publication—as having alone rendered their publicity necessary in England.)

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 15, 1797.

GENERAL EUSTACHE, who has been arrested at Dover, was one of the most active Agents of the American *Insurrection*, when he acquired the confidence of *M. de la Fayette*, who conducted him to France, and procured him a commission in the French service. At the breaking out of the Revolution he was therefore ripe and ready to act some prominent part on the revolutionary stage. At the time when the army of the Convention threatened Holland, he proceeded to the Hague, and openly preached in that city revolution principles. He was arrested by order of the *Grand Pensionary*, but shortly after released at the request of the Minister of the United States in Holland. On his arrival at the Conventional Army, he wrote an *insolent* letter

letter to the Grand Pensionary, wherein he threatened him with the severest revenge, in case the French should render themselves masters of the country. He is a man of no mean talents, and speaks English and French with equal facility. He is an enthusiastic Democrat, and an Emissary of the *Gallico Propaganda*. *We have no doubt* but that he is an Agent of the Executive Directory, and it is probably *for this reason*, * that he was arrested at Dover, at the moment when he was going to give his constituents an account of his mission.

LETTER

* In the *TIMES* of the preceding day—though they copied *verbatim* from the article in the *SUN*, as given in the *MORNING POST* and *HERALD*, they omitted the *Book*, and the *Disobedience* ascribed to me—which were causes not injurious to *my honor*, though impeachments of *my prudence*; yet this did not suffice—as you must perceive in the article of Wednesday, where they even *Gallicise* my name, to stamp me an enemy.

LETTER

FROM MAJOR GENERAL EUSTACE, OF THE
UNITED STATES, TO THE EDITOR OF THE
MORNING POST.

SIR,

Gravesend, March 16, 1797.

MOST indecently calumniated in an article of the TIMES of yesterday, I have to request a place in your Paper, in order to disabuse that part of the public with which such obloquy, if unrefuted, might pass for truth. Were it possible to suppose the Author or Publisher of that article inclined to do me justice, I should have addressed myself to him, that the following statement of facts might circulate through the same channel with his atrocious calumny, and more efficiently defeat its detestable purpose.

The article to which I allude, Sir, was first published in the SUN, of Monday last, under the head of DOVER; it has since been inserted in the MORNING CHRONICLE, MORNING HERALD, and your Paper of Tuesday, without any alteration; in this the several Editors were the more commendable, as the mission of Mr.

Walsh

Walsh might have justified some commentary unfavourable to my reputation, it being difficult to suppose that an unoffending amicable foreigner should be so arrested, on the charge of having published a Pamphlet against the Government of this country at Paris ;---yet such is the fact.

In the TIMES of Tuesday last, *The Cause*, as given in the communication from Dover, *was retrenched* ; and the terms, “ one of Dumourier’s Generals,” substituted to those of “ having lately been in the service of France ;” after so perfidious a change, I confess I was astonished to find myself more directly calumniated in the same Paper of yesterday : this has determined me to direct, that my correspondence with the Government, and with the Minister of the United States, should be immediately published ; and I beg leave in the interim to declare, through the medium of your Paper, that I never had any sort of intimacy with M. de la Fayette, nor was I ever under his patronage ; that I did not meet with him in France till the month of July 1792, at the Head quarters of Marshal Luckner, to whose army I was attached by a Letter of Service from Louis XVI. with my rank of Colonel : that my arrestation in Holland
was

was not by order of the Grand Pensionary, nor was it founded on any charge of having preached Revolution principles at the Hague; neither was I released on any request of the Minister of the United States, in Holland—the order came from Mr. Royer, Secretary of the Commissioned Counsellors (*Gecommitteer de Raden*) it was before I had visited the Hague; and my release from confinement in my own apartments at Amsterdam, was unsolicited by Mr. Adams. I never joined the Conventional army after that event; and so far was I from threatening the Grand Pensionary, or any other author of my arrestation, that I have since visited Holland, without making any complaint against Mr. Royer, who gave the order, or the Magistrates of Amsterdam, who executed it, yet they are all in that city; the absence of that guilt they so stupidly ascribed to me was a sufficient triumph.

That I am a Democrat is most true; if Mr. Washington, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jay, are not so they are perjured scoundrels; for they have sworn, with all their fellow Citizens, to respect and sustain that form of Government in the United States; I trust they will not apostatize,

tize, on any promise of eulogium from the editors of the Ministerial Prints of Great Britain.

That I am not an emissary of the *Gallico Propaganda*, or an agent of the Executive Directory, it is not my duty to prove, on the charge of a venal News-writer ; if I am, the *onus probandi* must lie on him ; but that his masters, and paymasters do not think so, may be evinced by the order of his Grace the Duke of Portland to leave the kingdom ; for it would be Treason to His Majesty to favour the evasion of such an emissary.

I beg your pardon, Sir, for the trouble I give you—I am to sail with the first fair wind, and can console you with a promise not to repeat this sort of intrusion.

I salute you, Sir, respectfully,

J. S. EUSTACE.

EXILE

six, on any promise of enjoining from the edi-
tors of the Ministerial Papers of Great Britain.
That I am not an enemy of the Government
parliament, or an agent of the Executive
ty, it is not my duty to serve, on the charge of
a verbal News-writer; if I am the wayward
mind of the man, but not his master, and pay-
masters do not think so, why be evicted by the
order of his Grace the Duke of Portland to
leave the kingdom, for it would be Treason
to His Majesty to support the enemies of such an
eminence.

I beg your pardon, Sir, for the trouble I give
you—I am to tell with the full fair wind, and
can console you with a promise not to repeat
this sort of intrusion.

I believe you Sir, respectfully

J. S. EUSTACE.

EXILE

OF

MAJOR GENERAL EUSTACE, &c.

MAJOR-GENERAL EUSTACE TO HIS GRACE THE
DUKE OF PORTLAND.

City of London Inn—Dover,

14th Feb. 1797.

MY LORD,

I DO myself the honor to request your Grace's permission to pursue my journey to London: commanded by the French Government to leave Paris (at the same time that a similar order was signified to the American Minister, Mr. Pinckney) I do not suppose it necessary to strengthen this solicitation by the interest of any of my friends or relations in that capital.

As my past service in France might otherwise subject me to some detention here, it may be proper to add for your Grace's satisfaction—that I have not served in the French army since the rupture with Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, with due consideration, your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,

J. S. EUSTACE.

B

THE

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND TO MAJOR GENERAL
EUSTACE, CITY OF LONDON INN—DOVER.

Whitehall, 15th Feb. 1797.

THE Duke of Portland presents his compliments to General Eustace, and begs leave to inform him, in answer to his letter of yesterday's date, that orders have been sent to Dover to permit General Eustace to proceed to London.

NOTE. On my arrival in London, the 17th February, I addressed a letter of thanks to the Duke of Portland, expressing my surprize at his Grace's very ready and polite attention to an early defender and avowed advocate of the French nation; with my own candid disapprobation of the interference of the Government of that Republic in the interior policy of the United States: to this was added the pamphlet of General Dumas, of the Council of Elders, on the consequence of the last campaign—as a mere letter of compliment I did not keep a copy of it.

On the 21st, about noon, I was invited by Mr. Walsh, in the name of the Duke of Portland, to repair to Burlington-house; where, after some previous questions, I was interrogated on the subject of the book bearing my name: in my letter to Mr. King will be found the reply I gave and its consequences.

quences. My first note to Mr. Carter is impersonal not from disrespect to that Gentleman—but because I neither knew his name or situation.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S
SECRETARY.

*Adelphi, 21st Feb. 1797,
8 o'Clock, P. M.*

Major-General Eustace signifies to the Gentleman [*Mr. Carter*] charged by the Duke of Portland to communicate his Grace's order of this morning, that at the expiration of the twenty-four hours prescribed—at *Two o'Clock to-morrow*—he will be ready to leave London : at Ten o'clock to-morrow-morning, he will have decided in what vessel he is to embark, from the information he is previously to receive of the destination, and time of departure of the ships now ready for sea—having charged a friend to instruct him on these points.

NOTE. Mr. Walsh, who had waited on General Eustace from the Secretary of State's office, to obtain this reply, informed him the Duke's Secretary was *Mr. Carter* ; and that he would not be at Burlington-house till eleven o'clock, which authorized the General to delay the promised *final* communication *till that hour*.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO RUFUS KING, MINISTER
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Adelphi, 22d Feb. 1797,

10 o'Clock, A. M.

SIR,

HAVING received a verbal order yesterday, said to be from the Duke of Portland—" *to leave this capital within twenty-four hours, and the kingdom as expeditiously as possible.*" I have to request your passport for Lisbon: My time expires at two o'clock—a messenger is to attend me on board whatever ship I may select—and to remain with me till she sails.

Though I have much to dread from a floating prison, in this foggy weather, and with a deep asthmatic cough, yet I shall *cheerfully* surrender myself a prisoner of state at the appointed hour, for I dare assure myself the most prompt and ample vengeance from this projected outrage on my person, as an unoffending citizen of the United States. I must hint to you, Sir, that having been asked whether I knew a certain book, on a leaf of which was my name in print, (the contents or title were not shewn me), I thought proper to reply—*That I did not feel it to consist either with my duty or my dignity to avow or deny it*—on which answer, the sentence of exile was very politely pronounced. The fact is, that the letters comprising the book in question were written ten months previous to the
signing

signing of the Treaty of Amity *between the United States and Great Britain*; they were not printed or published by me, and were not published for sale: they were written, dated and printed and the blanks filled up by a friend of mine; and though I would not condescendingly submit to any sort of examination by the Secretary of a *British* Secretary of State, on any book or pamphlet printed at *Paris*; yet I tell this to you, Sir, whilst I tribute to those personages the kind of respect they merit from me.

I had supposed the Treaty of Nov. 1794 in full force, and should have been less surprized, had the order in question been a written one—and communicated through the American Minister. *He* will indeed become a cypher, if Letters ascribed to Citizens of those States, and not published within the realm of Great Britain, can authorise such examples of banishment—*without his participation*: however this is not my province—so I leave it to its Proprietor.

I am, Sir, with due respect, your fellow-citizen,

J. S. EUSTACE.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO MR. CARTER.

Adelphi, 22d Feb. 1797.

SIR,

11 o'Clock, A. M.

I HAVE delayed this my final Note till eleven o'clock, being told you are not till then at your office

office——I shall cheerfully receive, at two o'clock, the Messenger who is to constitute me a Prisoner of State, and suffer him to conduct and detain me on board a vessel bound to Lisbon and to sail within two days.

I have written to my Ambassador for his passport: and far from condescending to urge a severe asthmatic cough, as a plea for exempting me from the danger of confinement in a floating prison, I most formally disclaim all sorts of appeal to indulgence from the Minister of his Britannic Majesty.

I salute *you*, Sir, with a just sense of the polite part *you* have acted in this extraordinary affair.

J. S. EUSTACE.

MR. KING TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

SIR,

*Great Cumberland Place,
Feb. 22, 1797.*

I HAVE the honor to send you the Passport which you asked of me—; It was a few minutes only before the receipt of your Note, that Mr. Carter from the Duke of Portland, had called on me, to inform me that you had been ordered to leave England—This order I understand was communicated to you yesterday: but Mr. Carter gave me this morning the first and only information that

I had

I had received respecting it: As I have no knowledge of the Publication ascribed to you, and which I learn from Mr. Carter is the cause of this order, I am not able to pronounce concerning its Justice—If you have reason to suppose that any misconception exists upon this subject, which can be corrected; or that my interference, in the present posture of this business, can be useful to you; it will not in my opinion be unbecoming that you should give such explanations as may correct false opinions if they exist; and I owe it to you, as an American Citizen, to offer you every proper assistance in my power to afford—With great consideration I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

RUFUS KING.

PASSPORT SENT WITH THE FOREGOING LETTER.

Legation of the United States of America to
Great Britain.

I RUFUS KING, Minister *Plenipotentiary* of the United States of America *to the Court* of Great Britain, Desire all whom it may concern, to permit J. S. Eustace a Citizen of the United States of America to pass *without giving, or suffering any molestation or hindrance to be given to him; but on the contrary*
affording

affording him all requisite assistance and protection, as I would do in similar circumstances to all those who might be recommended to me.

In witness whereof I have delivered to him this Passport—Dated in London this 22d day of February, 1797.

RUFUS KING. (L. S.)

NOTE. In reply to the Minister's Letter, I declared my willingness to answer any questions made in writing and through him—hoping thereby to avoid the necessity of an unpleasant correspondence or altercation with the Government; whilst I, at the same time, endeavoured to provide a passage to Lisbon. Mr. Whittemore, of Boston, had kindly charged himself to procure me the address of a Captain who was ready to sail: he called on me, with Mr. Evans of Georgia, and gave me the following Note: "*Vessel to sail immediately for Havre—apply to Mr. Haven, of the United States, at Mr. Wilson's, No. 4, Bread-street, Cheapside.*" The replies of Mr. Haven, and of Captain Cleveland, to whom I wrote on this subject, will be found at their respective dates in this Correspondence.

On the point of quitting London, as I supposed, (for I was perfectly ready at Two o'clock and expected

pected the Messenger) a servant came to enquire for him from the Duke of Portland's office ; at Six o'clock, the following Letter was delivered me— I could only thank Mr. Conant *verbally* for his polite attention ; and I have now much pleasure in publishing my grateful acknowledgments to this virtuous Magistrate, for the handsome and sympathetic manner in which he communicated Mr. Carter's obliging message.

MR. CONANT TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

SIR,

*Public Office, Great Marlborough-street,
22d Feb. 1797, 2 o'Clock.*

I HAVE just received a letter from Mr. Carter, to desire me to inform you that he wishes to indulge you to remain in town, without the inconvenience of going on ship-board, till the vessel sails in which you are to depart.

I have much pleasure in conveying this information to you, and am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

N. CONANT.

MR. KING TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

P. M. Half Past 5 o'Clock,

SIR,

22d Feb. 1797.

IF, as I conjecture, the Messenger should not require you to go on ship-board to-day, I should be glad to see you at my house in the morning—We breakfast at 10 o'Clock.

Your's very respectfully,

RUFUS KING.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO RUFUS KING, &c. &c. &c.

Adelpbi, Thursday Morning,

24th Feb. 1797.

YOUR conjecture, Sir, was founded: on Tuesday night I received a Note from the Public Office, Great Marlborough Street, stating that Mr. Carter had written a Letter—"desiring Mr. Conant to inform me that *he* wished to indulge me to remain in town without the inconvenience of going on ship-board till the vessel sails in which I am to depart."—Unable to write I sent my verbal compliments to Mr. Conant and Mr. Carter, though it is to you, Sir, and to you alone that I own or can consistently own any kind of indulgence, whilst a lawless Mandate of Banishment hangs over me; for, in my last Note to Mr. Carter, "*I most formally dis-*
claim

claim all sort of appeal to indulgence from the Ministers of his Britannic Majesty :" and this, Sir, is so true—that although I have been specially permitted and invited by an intimate friend, a Member of his Majesty's Council, to dispose of his interference with one Secretary of State—though equally well assured of the patronage of another ; though even the Premier's indulgence is within my reach, and through a most flattering channel, still I have disclaimed every other protection than your own—this alone consists with my principles as a Man, and with my dignity as a Citizen of the Empire you may so competently represent on this occasion.

To you, Sir, I very candidly avow—that my purpose is to return to France, for I promise myself, and not without some reason, two desirable consequences from the conduct of the British Minister : the first, and most important is—to diminish if not close the breach existing between the two Republics, and thence to obtain prompt and ample vengeance on this government ; and this I do from motives of patriotism, not of personal resentment.

I can assert, and I attest the sacred Author of my Being ! that there is not a man on earth whom I ever injured or wished to injure—whom I ever offended by aggression or wished to offend : of the services I have rendered to my fellow-men I have with me here (I speak both as a conquering General and as a private Individual) the most honorable evi-

dence ; and subjects of this realm have shared copiously in my benevolence—when my Head was risked in its exercise in their favor—Still, Sir, it is an article of my political creed, that no man has a right to pardon an injury which involves the dignity or independence of the state of which he is a member—which, as in this instance, so materially and generally threatens the safety of his fellow-citizens abroad—unless it be redressed by the offender,

Can any principle be adduced, in support of the conduct on which I found my complaint ? certainly not : but as it is less extraordinary than unbecoming, I cannot, *as a Citizen of the United States*, very reasonably foster the slightest hope of redress. We have ever been the injured ; and yet the two Treaties which terminated our ruptures with Great-Britain, have successively hushed every expression of private or national reproach. Of our Declaration of Independence in July 1776, is there a single article of complaint unfounded ? which is not disgraceful to human nature ? not one ! and yet we most generally professed to hold Britons as our friends in peace—in the fond expectancy of an unqualified reciprocity of purpose : how honorable and how costly, Sir, has been our delusion ! Of our just indignation for their breach of peace, by subsequent outrages on our commerce, the Embassy of Mr. Jay is a primary and striking testimony : of their
avowed

avowed injustice, in the perpetration of these outrages, the submission of our claims to national Commissioners and the promise of ample retribution on an award by them, is an evidence equally impregnable: and these are not the common depredations of war, unauthorized and unavowed by the principal authors or agents, *to be lumped and compensated for in mass*; no, Sir; our demands form a long and melancholy list of *stolen goods, enumerated and* (I hope) *to be paid for, piece by piece*, as premised in the Treaty. Yet, if the assurance of mutual protection for *our citizens and their subjects*, in the respective countries are thus to be rendered illusive at the will of his Majesty's Ministers, what security remains of payment to our pillaged merchants on any sentence of these Commissioners? Can any one article be confided in, if there still exists with Ministers here a right of secession from the execution of any other article? When I am told I may rely on the good faith of this cabinet, as a general ground of security, I shall in reply exhibit and contrast their promises with their conduct towards Ireland: if the delusory argument of actual and reciprocal advantages be offered, founded on existing appearances, joined to our political independence on Great-Britain and to our geographical separation—this will not calm down *my alarms*: the commerce of the United States is equally at their mercy with that of Ireland; and this irremediable misfortune will constantly
 supply

supply them with means *to create, as often as they may wish for pretexts*, whilst they will be emboldened to heap on us such grievances and wrongs, as must prove subversive of all the benefits we hoped to secure to ourselves under existing compacts. I thus speak as a citizen, in the relation I hold to all other citizens of Federal America ; if in a country, where a precedent of to-day is the law of to-morrow, I should rest satisfied with that personal security from ministerial outrage, which my approaching departure will soon afford me, I should not deserve the honourable title under which I claim a redress of wrongs. As to me personally, Sir, not a single plea of exclusion from the enjoyment of this Treaty can be decently put forth: the uncensured and uncensurable extension of the alien law to certain natives and officers of France, cannot possibly warrant an application of it to me—As emigrants from a hostile state, they might well have promised themselves protection here : but this did not amount to an equal right with mine, founded on a similar treaty of amity, of which the observance was confided to a resident Ambassador. As officers who had lately abandoned the service of France, they were doubtless with some *claim* but indisputably without any *right* of protection : any member of an army passing to the camp of an enemy, becomes his prisoner and must remain at his mercy : he is, *in a general view*, no more or less than a deserter, and
may

may be imprisoned or banished at pleasure ; the state whose colours he has deserted, can only demand him as an object of punishment ; to no other can he be a legal subject of reclamation : his previous rank may serve to enhance the crime—it can never be urged for its extenuation—the long detention of Mr. de la Fayette will attest the truth of this assertion ; and though I am far from wishing to imply a censure here on any of the persons of either description in this country, yet I am both authorised and bound in honor to separate my case from that of all subjects of all states, *not in Amity with Great-Britain.*

From this general ground of right to protection here, I now pass, Sir, to a personal one : the proclamation of the President of the United States, prohibiting to all citizens of those States the service of all the Belligerent Powers of Europe, was dated at Philadelphia at the end of April 1793—it was published at Paris (*and not officially*) in June following—yet I immediately declared to the convention, *that I could no longer serve in the armies of the Republic of France*—my letter will be found in the *Moniteur* of the 20th of August 1793. This example of a prompt and filial submission to the system of neutrality prescribed by the government of my native country, preserved in fact my full claim to protection at home and abroad ; and when it is considered that I was then, at twenty-eight years of age,

age, at the head of the list of Major-Generals in France, by the previous defection or dismissal of all my more ancient colleagues, with the certainty of promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General within a few days, I may safely say to you, Sir, *that I have a peculiar claim on the protection of my Ambassador*; but I scorn to urge it as a motive to *indulgence* from British Ministers, or as a plea of residence in their island.

Having thus stated, Sir, my right of protection, as fully as my very ill health will permit me, I am now to express my astonishment at the verfatility of this cabinet.

I arrived at Dover on the 14th instant, and immediately addreffed a Letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, asking permission to come to London; by return of Post his Grace the Duke of Portland gave the neceffary orders, and enhanced this mark of attention by *a very polite notification of it to me*. I reached the capital on the 17th, and testified to his Grace by letter, my due fense of fo extraordinary and unexpected an example of confideration, towards an early defender and avowed advocate of the Independence of the French nation. My previous declaration, at Dover, ftating me to be a General Officer, late in the fervice of France, with my candid avowal of more than fix months preceding residence in that Republic, gave to the Secretary
of

of State's conduct an air of liberality which would not have surprized me as the act of his Grace the Duke of Portland, had it been possible to lose sight of the minister in the man. (I leave to you, Sir, to contrast this polite introduction to the capital with the immediately subsequent conduct of banishment from the island.)

My next step was to account to you, during the visit I had the honor to make you, for my having addressed the application *directly* to the Secretary of State: you were pleased to declare yourself satisfied on the motive of delicacy which had governed my conduct; and to attest the sincerity of this declaration, by a generous proffer of any services in your power during my stay in London: your late offer of every proper assistance, whilst it at present screens me from the persecution of his Majesty's Ministers here, will hereafter enable me to shew, that I have not ceased, one instant, to sustain the dignity of an American Citizen, either by a shameful breach of hospitality in this country, during my residence under the protection of the Government—or by a pusillanimous submission to the unbecoming severity of the Ministers who compose it: in the first instance I should have placed myself without the reach of your protection—in the second, I should have sunk too low to retain the semblance of a claim on its exercise. That I signified to Mr. Carter the most

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unqualified acquiescence in the order communicated to me, as the Duke of Portland's, is perfectly true: the very polite and handsome manner in which that Gentleman acquitted himself of (what he termed) an unpleasant injunction, had induced me to defer all sorts of comment on the unwarrantable conduct of the Minister, until I should be enabled, on your reply to my solicitation for a passport, to discover whether I was to take on myself the assertion of my claim to protection. I had not, then, Sir, the honor of knowing you as an ambassador; and I candidly avow, (the order of the Duke of Portland did not authorize me to rely implicitly on your ministerial interference) that I stood prepared, when the Messenger should take me into custody, to present a formal remonstrance against the legality of the mandate, without any design or desire of staying its execution. My motives to this distrust in you, Sir, were weighty: either you were or were not previously advised of that order: in the first case, it was manifest *that you wanted either the power or the will to oppose it*; in the last, *both your power and your will were set at defiance*; and this by a Minister, whose amiable manners forbid me to suppose he would hazard the shocking charge of indelicacy, which any interference on your part would not fail to fix on him. I shall make no apology, Sir, for
this

this frank avowal of distrust, since it is made to you—and subsequent to a very sincere profession of attachment to your character; but I must apologize for the stile of this note: it has been written amidst twenty interruptions from visits and ill-health during yesterday and this morning. Baffled in my purpose of waiting on you to-day; I think I am bound in duty to send you the facts contained in it, in order that no ground may remain, when I am gone, for a justification, on the part of Government here. If the reproaches or threats, either public or private, ascribed to Citizens of the United States, prior to the last treaty, and printed without the realm, are legal causes of exclusion from the benefits of that treaty, this cannot be too expeditiously ascertained and communicated; no stress having been laid on my services in France, no suspicion avowed on my motives for coming to England, I rejoice in what has happened, as my honor stands unimpeached, and as my countrymen may derive much security from my illegal exile.

That my presence here has increased the alarms of a certain class of people is well known to me; and had Ministers appealed to my delicacy, by hinting to you, Sir, that my departure would have been agreeable to them, I would not have slept a second night in London. I have there-

fore supplied you, Sir, with the means of defence against any new charge which may be set up after I am gone: during the few days I am to remain, I shall most cautiously shun every person or situation, capable of exciting complaint or reproach—that you may have no reason to regret the offer of protection you had been pleased to make me; and that I may leave no doubt of the tender concern which I feel for the undisturbed success of your public ministry. You will, I trust, Sir, acquit me of a premeditated design to occasion you the trouble you have already had, when I assure you that I never could have supposed it possible for this Government to draw me into a discussion, from whence (if they knew me as they ought) I should inevitably retire in triumph: the Ex-Stattholder made the same experiment in Holland, in December 1794—the abject state of humiliation to which I reduced him, convinced his Serene Highness that the Founders of American Freedom are more than a match for the Chiefs of European Tyranny: and if I now suppress the prediction made to this Prince, and so exactly verified, it is not because it will not apply to certain persons here; but because I have neither health, nor time, nor patience to address the Ministers of his Majesty: Mr. Grattan “ *believes it is useful as well as just to ring in the ears of the Ministers of the British Cabinet*

binet loud terms of reprobation: we have taught them," he adds, (and the Irish do not perhaps stand single and alone in this dilemma) "*to despise us by despising ourselves—and made them forget that they are not now in a situation to despise any thing;*" but it is in Parliament alone that such declarations can be safely uttered; and I have no wish to justify, by any species of affront, however warrantable, a repetition of their late outrages on my personal rights as an amicable foreigner.

I have the honor to salute you, Sir, with the most respectful consideration, and to remain, your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. S. EUSTACE.

P. S.

Saturday-evening, 26th Feb. 1797.

I shall certainly have the pleasure of seeing Mr. King to-morrow-morning; and in the interim submit this rough sketch of a letter to his perusal—intending afterwards to copy and present it when I leave London; but I am so weak as not to be able at present to transcribe a single page.

Your's, J. S. E.

NOTE.

NOTE. On Sunday morning, the 26th of Feb. I waited on Mr. King, he gave me the result of his conversation with Mr. Carter—stating, that he had expressed his surprise at my being permitted to come to London on the 15th instant, and then being banished the kingdom on the third day of my arrival in town; to which Mr. Carter replied, it was not till after my arrival that his Grace was possessed of the Book ascribed to me: Mr. King promised me he would wait or write to the Duke of Portland respecting my return to France, and that he would acquaint me with his Grace's determination—under this warrant I remained in London.

MR. KING TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

Great Cumberland Place,

SIR,

Feb. 25, 1797.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of this evening, and shall be glad to see you at my house to-morrow any time before 3 o'Clock P. M. With great consideration, I am Sir, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

MR. HAVEN OF THE U. S. TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

Tuesday-evening, Feb. 28.

MR. HAVEN received this evening General Eustace's note of yesterday.

Mr. H. takes passage in the ship Enterprize, Captain Cleveland, direct for Havre; the ship is cleared for that place, and has already gone down the river—Mr. H. is only a passenger, and has no control over the ship or master—Captain Cleveland lodges at the Virginia Coffee-house, Newman's-court, Cornhill.

CAPTAIN CLEVELAND TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

*Virginia Coffee-house, 1st March,
3 o'Clock, P. M.*

DEAR SIR,

YOUR's, requesting a passage to Havre, I this moment received; but am sorry to inform you, that I cannot accommodate you with a passage, as my vessel is not calculated for passengers. I leave this to-morrow-morning, and if you wish to forward letters will take them with pleasure.

From your humble Servant,

RICHARD J. CLEVELAND.

NOTE.

NOTE. I had occasion to send a letter to Mr. Carter, on the evening of the 2d March, which produced the following unfounded charge of disrespectful disobedience; as my letter is in that Gentleman's hands he may give to it what publicity he pleases—I did not keep a copy, or it would have been inserted here. *That* to my amiable friend, Mr. Penman, is in the hands of Rufus King: I have since demanded it, as he had most perfidiously (*and, as he thought, most cunningly*) omitted to return it, with the papers sent him on the 5th March; *I give him also full leave to make it public*: on either side of the channel it must do me much honor to testify—that my highest ambition is to be a consistent Republican of the United States of America, and the faithful friend of their faithful allies; I would not, to become proprietor of Great Cumberland Place, and *sposo caro* of the “beautiful Mrs. King,” descend one single step from that elevated situation to which these civic virtues have justly raised me: unpensioned by the Governments of America and of France, I remain equally free to detest and oppose such members of either, as may enfeeble or contest the claims of my beloved country to her most unqualified freedom and independence.

MR.

MR. CARTER TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

SIR,

*Burlington-house,
2d March, 1797.*

I AM to acknowledge your letter, inclosing one from you to Mr. Penman, which I have the honor to return you.

I could not but be much surprized to receive this letter, as I thought there was reason to expect from what passed on the subject of your departure, that you would have quitted London before this time.

I am now directed by the Duke of Portland to acquaint you that the indulgence and accommodation which have been afforded you, cannot be extended beyond the end of this week; by which time his Grace trusts you will have procured a passage to whatever part of the world you propose to go to.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CARTER.

E.

GENERAL

GENERAL EUSTACE TO MR. CARTER.

*Adelpbi, Friday, 3d March, 1797.**2 o'Clock, P. M.*

SIR,

TO remove every cause of doubt on the motive of my stay here, I must observe—that I was disappointed in the vessel on which I had hoped to embark three days ago—the *Enterprize*, Captain Cleveland—he informed me only yesterday, that he had no accommodation for passengers. My extreme ill health had forced me to confide in the researches of others, and I am bound to urge the result of my last interview with the American Minister—not to extenuate any censurable neglect on my part—but to evince that I have not remained here without *his knowledge*, and consequently not without the knowledge of his Grace the Duke of Portland; first, because he had promised me he would confer with the Secretary of State; and, lastly, because it is impossible to embark without the Passport of that Minister, *I have never yet obtained any thing like a licence to embark; and, though classed with the officers of an hostile state, I have never been honoured with a royal order of exile, such as they receive:* thus, Sir, in addressing a letter last evening *to you*—and in having deferred my request of a Passport till the moment I was to embark,

embark I stand acquitted of any design *to deceive either my Minister or this Government.*

I have now, Sir, to request a Passport, in order to embark at Dover for France: not being authorized to go to Paris, I must arrive by some other route at Havre de Grace, where I am to embark for America; this is the surest mode of compassing his Grace's command—I therefore shall not remain in London beyond the term of the week.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. S. EUSTACE.

MR. CARTER TO GENERAL EUSTACE. *

SIR,

Burlington-house,
3d March, 1797.

IN answer to your letter, requesting a Passport to embark at Dover for France, I am directed by the Duke of Portland to acquaint you that his Grace cannot grant you a Passport to embark for an enemy's port; but that he will furnish you with one for any friendly or neutral port

* See Note to Mr. King, of the 4th March, 1797.

you choose to point out. You will allow me to repeat to you the necessity of paying attention to the time fixed for your departure, which cannot be enlarged.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CARTER.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO RUFUS KING.

Adelpbi, Saturday Morning.

SIR,

4th March, 1797.

I HAVE the honor to request your ministerial interference with the Duke of Portland, to obtain me a Passport, or rather a Licence, to embark at Dover for Calais. The versatility of his Grace's Agents forces me to this request: at noon, yesterday, Mr. Carter urges my departure "*to whatever part of THE WORLD I propose to go to*"—I ask the necessary licence, and, at five o'clock, I am gravely told "*that his Grace cannot grant me any Passport to embark for an enemy's port; but that he will furnish me with one for any friendly or neutral port*"—I need not observe to you, Sir, that I have the same rights with all those Citizens of the United States who

who are daily permitted to embark at Dover, *for any port they think proper to visit*; and though I regret the necessity, Sir, you will certainly pardon this appeal to your ministerial authority. Materially injured in my fortune by this extraordinary exile, I find myself constrained to return to France to fulfil my engagements there. I have the honor, Sir, to salute you respectfully,

J. S. EUSTACE.

P. S.

I must leave London at day-break on Monday morning.

MR. KING TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

Great Cumberland Place,

SIR,

4th March, 1797.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your letter of this morning, and according to your desire, have written a letter to obtain from the Duke of Portland the requisite Passport to enable you to return to France by the way of Dover—As soon as I receive an answer I will apprize you of it; in the interim I remain your obedient and very humble Servant,

RUFUS KING.

GENERAL

GENERAL EUSTACE TO RUFUS KING.

*Adelphi, Sunday Noon,**5th March, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive your Note of last evening, and should have waited patiently for a final decision on my demand of a Passport, had not a subsequent communication, made from very high authority, assured me *I am suspected of being employed by and devoted to the Directory of France*: thus informed, Sir, it is a duty I owe to my family, to myself, and to you, my Ambassador, to destroy the very semblance of such a suspicion—and I have the following means:

First, I brought with me all my papers, public and private, from the year 1784, when I left America, to the date of my departure from Paris, the 10th of February last—would any man of common sense, whose purpose it was to return to France and revisit England as an Invader, have done any thing so stupid? Surely not: all those papers were submitted, in three large trunks, to the inspection of the Custom House Officers at Dover, out of my presence—for I sent my keys by the Innkeeper, Mr. Crow, so that no attempt was made to introduce them secretly.

Secondly, The Paris Journal of Laws, herewith sent, is dated the 26th June 1793; on page 3 is the

the Proclamation of the President of the United States of the 23d of April preceding: this Gazette did not fall into my hands till the 8th of August, and that very day, Sir, I asked leave of the Convention to retire from the service of France: the adjoined *Moniteur* of the 20th of August 1793, contains my Letter and will attest the facts and dates I have asserted.

Thirdly, I have the Passports of our Ministers *Morris, Adams* and *Monroe*, from October 1793 to April last, dated at Paris and at the Hague—*styling me a General Officer, retired from the service of the French Republic*; with these I have visited Switzerland, Germany, the United Provinces and late Austrian Netherlands—is it then presumeable that, at the moment of an outrage on our National Independence, by the Directory of France, (for their refusal to admit Mr. Pinckney rests on an asserted right to dictate to the United States in the Treaties they may form with other Powers;) is it at such a moment, that I am to be suspected of having visited England—with an intention to join in an Invasion of this Island?

If, as in my exile by this Government, power and right are held to be synonymous, then, and then only, can the Directory of France appear warranted in their banishment of Mr. Pinckney—for they banished him, unoffending like myself, without the semblance of a charge; not as an
Ambassador

Ambassador—for they denied his diplomatic quality—but as a Citizen of the United States, whose presence incommoded them.

That the motives which led to your past or present interference, Sir, may neither be enfeebled now or censured hereafter, I do myself the honor to transmit you the adjoined Documents, with an assurance of my respectful consideration.

J. S. EUSTACE.

MR. KING TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

SIR,

Great Cumberland Place,

March 5, 1797.

I HAVE the honor to send you inclosed a copy of my letter to Mr. Carter, and likewise a copy of his answer which I received this morning ; by this you will perceive the reasons assigned by the Duke of Portland against the granting permission to you to return directly to France. With great consideration I have the honor to remain your obedient and faithful servant,

RUFUS KING.

MR.

MR. KING TO MR. CARTER.

(COPY)

Great Cumberland Place,

March 4, 1797.

SIR,

MR. EUSTACE, an American Citizen, who some time since arrived in London, purposes to return to France, and intends to leave town on Monday next for Dover, from whence he will embark for Calais—At his desire I take the liberty to request that you will state his intentions to the Duke of Portland, in order that the requisite Passport may be granted to Mr. Eustace to depart by this Rout—With great consideration I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

MR. CARTER TO MR. KING.

(COPY)

Burlington House, March 4, 1797,

Saturday Evening.

SIR,

IN obedience to your wishes I have had the honor of laying Mr. Eustace's request before the Duke of Portland. As it appears by the letter which Mr. Eustace wrote to the Duke on his ar-

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rival at Dover (a copy of which I beg leave to inclose you) that Mr. Eustace was ordered by the French Government to quit *Paris*, and (by a fair and natural interpretation of the whole letter) the territories of the Republic, the Duke of Portland is much surpris'd at the present application from him ; and as it has never been the practice to permit persons quitting the kingdom under the circumstances of Mr. Eustace, to go directly to an Enemy's country, the Duke does not think himself at liberty to depart in this instance from the established practice, by complying with Mr. Eustace's wishes.

The time appointed for Mr. Eustace's leaving London was this Evening, but if Monday is more convenient to him, the Duke makes no objection to the delay—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CARTER.

NOTE. *March 5th, at 2 o'Clock*, as I was closing the preceding Letter, the following, and its inclosures were handed me by Mr. King's servant ; I added a line, of which I kept no copy, to give my reasons for going to France ; they were simply these
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and may easily be verified: having suffered a very considerable loss by my peremptory exile from England, (where I had pecuniary arrangements to make to a considerable amount, some debts to discharge, and some family affairs to settle, previous to my embarking for America,) I stated to Mr. King the necessity of reaching Havre-de-Grace, the residence of my mercantile friend and countryman Mr. William Nott; and where all my effects were to arrive with Mr. Blaney of Boston, who has a ship there, which is shortly to sail for Lisbon and America: this gentleman is my very particular Friend, and has kindly charged himself with a part of my Library and other Effects at Paris; to motives of economy, which my exile rendered the more cogent, was to be added my grateful affection for Mr. Blaney, and my wish of having the pleasure of his company on my passage—this letter to the Minister contained an assurance of my willingness to comply with any injunction, *he should lay me under*.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO MR. CARTER.

SIR,

*Adelphi, Monday Half Past 1 o'Clock,
6th March, 1797.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the communication now given me by Mr. Walsh, in the name of his

Grace the Duke of Portland, purporting, "*that I am commanded to leave the City of London this day ; and that I am to be taken into custody by an order from his Majesty, if I am found to-morrow in the capital :*"

I declare my fixed purpose of leaving London this night, unless my Ambassador warrants me to remain: in the first case, I shall have obeyed the mandate of his Grace ; in both, my person will remain under the control of his Majesty's Ministers—the allusion to my Ambassador is urged on the ground of a declaration made to him yesterday—that I would most willingly acquiesce in any order or counsel *he might give me* : I therefore beg it to be understood, that I mean not *to seek for any plea or pretext against the full operation of his Grace's command or wishes*—but I owed to my Ambassador to consult him, as I have done ; and to obey him, as I have promised. I salute you, Sir, respectfully,

J. S. EUSTACE.

This Note is written to serve as an acknowledgement—that Mr. Walsh has duly communicated his Message—and at his desire.

J. S. EUSTACE.

GENERAL

GENERAL EUSTACE TO MR. KING.

*Adelphi, 3 o'Clock, P. M.**6th March, 1797.*

THIS Note is respectfully submitted to Mr. King—I wait his commands and request him to return me the papers sent yesterday and this Note; if I am to be classed with the Aliens of unfriendly states—forced from under his protection, without the offer or hope of any other—and with his Passport—of which the tenor and object are totally set aside; and I have neither an order to embark—the means of embarking—the designation of any port to sail from or arrive at—I must submit.

I have the honor to salute Mr. King, with due consideration, and very grateful respect,

J. S. EUSTACE,

I add Mr. Carter's last letter, just received (*it is the following one.*)

MR. CARTER TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

*Burlington House,**6th March, 1797.*

SIR,

I AM honored with your letter, acknowledging the communication made to you by Mr. Walsh, that you were expected to quit London in the course of this day.

You will permit me to observe to you, that in

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communicating to you the orders of Government that you should quit London, I must be understood to mean, that you should proceed immediately to the port at which you think proper to embark : should you fix upon Yarmouth, I must beg you to communicate your arrival there to Mr. Walth, jun. the Agent at that place : if you proceed by the river, you will be so good to call upon Mr. Mazzinghi, at Gravesend, and inform him of your arrival. I must also add that the delay which has been granted you having been consented to for the express purpose of enabling you to provide a passage to America, or some other neutral country; the Duke of Portland expects that you will embark without loss of time. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CARTER.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO MR. KING.

Adelphi, 7th March, 1797.

1 o'Clock, P. M.

I HAVE now, Sir, to close my correspondence with you by a request, that the papers forwarded yesterday for your perusal may be returned me : after the implied complaint contained in your first letter, on my silence under the Duke of Portland's order, I suffered myself to be enticed into an avowal of reliance on your protection—my note, No. 2, of
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yesterday, was a necessary consequence of that avowal, and I confidently expected a reply—intimating to me *your orders or counsel*, to which I had formally promised the most unqualified acquiescence.

On the receipt of Mr. Carter's letter of yesterday afternoon, commanding me to go hence without any Passport (for you must confess, Sir, that the paper you gave me for one is null and of no effect) I declared my fixed purpose of leaving London—"unless warranted by my Ambassador to remain, as I had *previously* declared to him my willingness to obey *his* injunctions."

I now set out, Sir, for Gravesend—and am there to vegetate as long as I please, at an amazing expence ; to embark (*or perhaps be embarked*) for a port where I have neither fund or introduction, and where I am authorized to believe it is not intended I should arrive.

The copies of letters you send me prove only—that Paris may be confounded with France ; a citizen of the United States classed with French emigrants or deserters—at the pleasure of ministers here ; and their "practices" made to prevail over national treaties ; our abject dependence on this court (as I once thought improperly asserted by the government of France) evinced to the astonished and indignant world ; and a Founder of American Independence plunged into a dungeon or a prison-ship,

ship, in the presence of a reputed resident Minister Plenipotentiary, in direct contempt of a Passport issued by him, with all the insignia of diplomatic pomp.

I shall not permit myself to make a single reflection here: it is my purpose to protest against this measure and to render its authors and abettors justly responsible for the act of assassination which is most probably meditated—or for any consequences to which their exile or shipment of my person may conduce.

I salute, you, Sir, with due respect and consideration,

J. S. EUSTACE.

NOTE. The servant who delivered this letter to Mr. King, at one o'Clock, was detained at his house till half past six, and brought me the following letter. I do not mention this detention to inculcate Mr. King on the score of attention to me; but to shew, that my delay of obedience to the orders of Government was constrained and not voluntary: it is equally essential to offer one remark on Mr. Carter's implied censure (*that the time of my departure was Saturday-evening*) Sunday is the *seventh and last day* of the week; I therefore trust that Gentleman, on recollection, will retract the reproach contained in his letter.

MR.

MR. KING TO GENERAL EUSTACE.

Great Cumberland Place,

March 7, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to send you enclosed the papers which you transmitted to me yesterday, and which I understand to be those that to-day you request me to return.

You must be sensible, Sir, that no Foreign Minister possesses authority to resist the execution of the Resolutions of the Government where he resides—if the resolutions are in his opinion injurious to the rights of his country, he may make representations against them, and in that way attempt to prevent their being carried into execution; if he fails in such representation, he discharges his duty in reporting the case to his own Government.

You are informed of my interference in your behalf, and likewise that I have not been able to effect a change in the Resolution of this Government requiring you to leave the country.

With perfect consideration, I remain Sir, your very humble servant,

RUFUS KING.

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GENERAL

GENERAL EUSTACE TO MR. KING.

Adelphi, 7th March, 1797;

7 o'Clock, P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE at length obtained your reply to my Note, dated and delivered at about One o'clock: having no wish—having never expressed one to remain in this capital or country, I am at a loss to account for the style and purport of the letter I received—*the period cannot be distant when I shall be better instructed*; and before your “Report” can reach the United States, it shall be my task, though a painful one, to render our correspondence public—that our respective merits and demerits may be perfectly known and duly appreciated.

I shall offer no commentary on your conduct; for *against you*, Sir, I feel no resentment: *my enemies are of a more dignified stamp—the most dignified alone deserve my notice*: acting up to the orders or wishes of *their Sovereign*, even such as are apparently tyrannical have some claim to my respect; whilst the reptile who betrays his trust, and shrinks from the exercise of his highest duty (by a denial of protection to one of those fellow-citizens from whose prowess and whose purses are drawn the entire profit and splendor of his present place and equipage) sinks beneath the dignity of personal reproach or revenge.

With you, Sir, it must remain to fix or ward off
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a due portion of this general stigma on heedless, courtly, or pusillanimous Ambassadors: I am myself resolved and prepared to seek a more competent protection, and therefore salute you, at parting, without any profession of respect, consideration, or esteem.

J. S. EUSTACE.

GENERAL EUSTACE TO THOMAS CARTER, ESQ.
BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Falcon-Inn, Gravesend, 9th March, 1797,

SIR,

¼ past One o'Clock, P. M.

MY ill-health, and the delay of a letter from Mr. King, in reply to mine of Wednesday last, prevented my leaving London till yesterday-morning at Eleven o'clock. Too late for the Gravesend-boat, and unable to bear the fatigue of any sort of carriage for more than an hour at a time, I went to Greenwich, meaning to take the boat there: Mr. Yates, at the Ship-inn, dissuaded me from this mode of conveyance, as the wind was adverse: having not a single vacant bed in his house (as six officers of the 16th regiment were billeted on him) I was forced to walk up to the Green-man, at Blackheath, where I dined, and came in the evening to the Bull and George at Dartford, where I passed the night.

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I am here, Sir, since One o'clock, and as there are no vessels of the United States at this port—as I have consequently no hope of protection for my person against press-gangs—or in the event of any kind of violence being offered to me, I shall set out immediately for Dover, from whence I shall address the Duke of Portland—unless I am permitted to embark as I may think proper: if this is refused me, on pretence that it is not a “practice” of his Grace—then, and not till then my friends in the capital are bound to demand my person.

I have given you, Sir, this *Bulletin* of my rout, as I do not purpose to evade or escape from the warrant of your Government: at Dover I shall lodge at the City of London Inn, where the final determination of the Duke of Portland can reach me: I must premise to his Grace that I do not require a licence expressing *that I am to go to France; but simply that I am to embark*: and I must add, that embarking for America or Lisbon, in any American vessel, it cannot be doubted, but that fifty guineas will get me landed on the coast of France—why then occasion me an unnecessary expence, when no public or private good can result from it.

I salute you, Sir, respectfully,

J. S. EUSTACE.

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A SINGULAR CASE—SUBMITTED TO THE

HON. THOMAS ERSKINE.

*London-Inn, Dover,**10th March, 6 o'Clock, P. M.*

MAJOR GENERAL EUSTACE, a citizen of the United States of America, who, in June 1793, renounced the rank of Lieutenant General in the service of the French Republic, in obedience to a proclamation of the President of the United States—prohibiting all citizens of those states from the service of the belligerent powers, arrives at Dover on the 14th February last from Paris—requests the Duke of Portland's licence to come to London—is, by return of post, *politely* and *personally* addressed by his Grace and permitted to approach the capital: is, after three days, required to declare whether he is or is not the author of a book printed at Paris—replies—that it neither consists with his duty or his dignity to give any answer in London to any questions respecting books published at Paris: is politely exiled by a Mr. Carter, in the name of the Duke of Portland: writes to the American Minister for a passport—receives it, in a friendly note, blaming him for not having applied to him; and offering his interference, to remove the order: consents to reply to any queries made him in writing, through the Minister of the United States: is permitted by his Grace, to remain at his lodgings till he embarks; is peremptorily com-

commanded, three days thereafter, “ to embark immediately *for any part of the world he may propose to go;*” is informed, by letter, (only three hours after the date of this *liberal* order) on his demand of a Passport from Government here—that France is not any part of the world—*though the very part of the world the General proposes to go to*—then writes again to his Minister—reclaims his privilege of going to France, in common with all those Americans who ply weekly between London and Paris—defers his obedience of the Duke’s order—and receives, thro’ his Minister, a warrant for having so done : is then informed that, unless he leaves London on the instant, he will be arrested the next day by a Messenger and warrant of the King—acknowledges, by a note to the Duke’s Secretary, that this civil communication had been duly made ; is then told, he may go to Hamburgh by Yarmouth and to the Devil by Gravesend—but that he must announce in the first port to Mr. Walsh and in the last to Signor Mazzinghi, his arrival there : writes definitively to his Minister—and *consents to obey any injunction from him* : is told very gravely : “ that Foreign Ministers cannot resist the resolutions of the Government where they reside—they can only remonstrate against what they suppose an infringement of the Rights of their Country—pocket the insult (whilst the victim is murdered, impressed or *Bastilled*) and then, like Coroners who have sat on a dead body, report the
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case to their superiors. The General replies and tell his Minister "he has neglected or betrayed his trust, *and that he will seek a more competent protection :*" thus pledged, *by promise*, to his Minister, and *by duty* to himself, he resorts to Mr. Erskine, as to the Member of the British Senate who can best explain the letter and spirit of the alien law, under which Secretaries of State exile foreigners; and as the ready and admired Advocate of the persecuted of all nations—praying him to prevent a Citizen of the United States from being reduced to the shocking alternative of either resisting a press-gang at a port of this island, or of being plunged into a hulk or prison-ship, at the merciless pleasure of a servant of the Crown of England.

Mr. Erskine might be legally called on, as a British Senator, to enforce, in his place, the Treaty of Amity of November 1794—(made ten months before the book ascribed to General Eustace, and hitherto supposed a cure for all pre-existing griefs) as this convention was sanctioned by Parliament, and since the national as well as royal faith was thus most solemnly pledged for its faithful execution—but appeals are unnecessary with the man in whom the sacred love of his country and the pious love of mankind are characteristic features. General Eustace must further observe, and wishes Mr. Erskine to establish—that British Ministers have no jurisdiction over friendly and unoffending foreigners, with-

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out the realm—that having exiled their victim *he* remains free to select the retreat he pleases—for the alien laws cannot confound an innocent stranger, banished on suspicion or alarm of a Secretary of State, with those national malefactors who are transported after conviction by their peers. The General asserts this the more positively, as he was shewn the warrant for arresting the Cook of the Prince of Wales, Monsieur Guadel—and *this punishment of transportation is therein expressed as a penalty on his, the Cook's, disobedience of the warrant*—which is not the General's case—as he prays leave to quit the territories under the control of his Britannic Majesty's Ministers—and if they persist to hold the Republic of France (as declared on the guineas and farthings of the King) as a part of his royal domain: if so, he will alledge the diploma of Lord Malmesbury, in which the French Republic is very formally recognized, specified, and addressed, as an independent state: the General prays the indisputable rights of an American may be extended to him, and that the pusillanimity or collusion of Rufus King may not be suffered so to operate, as to defeat the General's just claim on the protection of the British Cicero.

J. S. EUSTACE



Finis.

